

oque æqualis  $\frac{1}{4}$   $AE$  proxime; & angulus  $AP E$  nonnihil obtusus erat, sed fere rectus. Nempe si demitteretur ad  $p E$  perpendicularum ab  $A$ , distantia cometæ a perpendicularo illo erat  $\frac{1}{4}$   $p E$ .

Eadem nocte hora 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , cometæ in  $P$  existentis distantia a stella  $E$  erat major quam  $\frac{1}{4}$   $AE$ , minor quam  $\frac{1}{5}$   $AE$ , ideoque æqualis  $\frac{1}{4}$   $AE$ , seu  $\frac{1}{5}$   $AE$  quamproxime. A perpendicularo autem a stella  $A$  ad rectam  $PE$  demisso distantia cometæ erat  $\frac{1}{4}$   $PE$ .

Die solis *Feb.* 27. hor. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  p. m. cometæ in  $Q$  existentis distantia a stella  $O$  æquabat distantiam stellarum  $O$  &  $H$ , & recta  $QO$  producta transibat inter stellas  $K$  &  $B$ . Positionem hujus rectæ ob nubes interuenientes magis accurate definire non potui.

Die martis *Mart.* 1. hor. 11. p. m. cometa in  $R$  existens, stellis  $K$  &  $C$  accurate interjacebat, & rectæ  $CRK$  pars  $CR$  paulo major erat quam  $\frac{1}{2}$   $CK$ , & paulo minor quam  $\frac{1}{2}$   $CK + \frac{1}{4}$   $CR$ , ideoque æqualis  $\frac{1}{2}$   $CK + \frac{1}{4}$   $CR$  seu  $\frac{3}{4}$   $CK$ .

Die mercurii *Mart.* 2. hor. 8. p. m. cometæ existentis in  $S$  distantia a stella  $C$  erat  $\frac{1}{4}$   $FC$  quamproxime. Distantia stellæ  $F$  a recta  $CS$  producta erat  $\frac{1}{4}$   $FC$ ; & distantia stellæ  $B$  ab eadem recta, erat quintuplo major quam distantia stellæ  $F$ . Item recta  $NS$  producta transibat inter stellas  $H$  &  $I$ , quintuplo vel sextuplo propior existens stellæ  $H$  quam stellæ  $I$ .

Die saturni *Mart.* 5. hor. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  p. m. cometa existente in  $T$ , recta  $MT$  æqualis erat  $\frac{1}{2}$   $ML$ , & recta  $LT$  producta transibat inter  $B$  &  $F$ , quadruplo vel quintuplo propior  $F$  quam  $B$ , auferens a  $BF$  quintam vel sextam ejus partem versus  $F$ . Et  $MT$  producta transibat extra spatium  $BF$  ad partes stellæ  $B$ , quadruplo propior existens stellæ  $B$  quam stellæ  $F$ . Erat  $M$  stella perexigua quæ per telescopium videri vix potuit, &  $L$  stella major quasi magnitudinis octavæ.

Die lunæ *Mart.* 7 hor. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  p. m. cometa existente in  $V$ , recta  $Va$  producta transibat inter  $B$  &  $F$ , auferens a  $BF$  versus  $F$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $BF$ , & erat ad rectam  $V\beta$  ut 5 ad 4. Et distantia cometæ a recta  $a\beta$  erat  $\frac{1}{4}$   $V\beta$ .

Die mercurii *Mart.* 9. hora 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  p. m. cometa existente in  $X$ , recta  $\gamma X$  æqualis erat  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\gamma\delta$ , & perpendicularum demissum a stella  $\delta$  ad rectam  $\gamma X$  erat  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\gamma\delta$ .

Eadem nocte hora 12, cometa existente in  $Z$ , recta  $\gamma Z$  æqualis erat

erat  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\gamma\delta$ , aut paulo minor, puta  $\frac{1}{5}$   $\gamma\delta$ , & perpendicularum demissum a stella  $\delta$  ad rectam  $\gamma Z$  æqualis erat  $\frac{1}{5}$   $\gamma\delta$  vel  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\gamma\delta$  circiter. Sed cometa ob viciniam horizontis cerni vix potuit, nec locus ejus tam distincte ac in præcedentibus definiri.

Ex hujusmodi observationibus per constructiones figurarum & computationes derivabam longitudes & latitudes cometæ, & *Poundius* noster ex correctis fixarum locis loca cometæ correxerat, & loca correctæ habentur supra. Micrometro parum affabre constructo usus sum, sed longitudinum tamen & latitudinum errores (quatenus ex observationibus nostris oriantur) minutum unum primum vix superant. Cometa autem (juxta observationes nostras) in fine motus sui notabiliter deflectere coepit boream versus, a parallelo quem in fine mensis *Februarii* tenuerat.

Jam ad orbem cometæ determinandum; selegi ex observationibus hætenus descriptis tres, quas *Flamstedius* habuit *Dec.* 21, *Jan.* 5, & *Jan.* 25. Ex his inveni  $St$  partium 9842,1 &  $Vt$  partium 455, quales 10000 sunt semidiameter orbis magni. Tum ad operationem primam assumendo  $tB$  partium 5657, inveni  $SB$  9747,  $BE$  prima vice 412,  $S\mu$  9503,  $i\lambda$  413:  $BE$  secunda vice 421,  $OD$  10186,  $X$  8528,4  $MP$  8450,  $MN$  8475,  $NP$  25. Unde ad operationem secundam collegi distantiam  $tb$  5640. Et per hanc operationem inveni tandem distantias  $TX$  4775 &  $\tau Z$  11322. Ex quibus orbem definiendo, inveni nodos ejus descendentes in  $\infty$  & ascendentes in  $\infty$  1 $^{\circ}$  53'; inclinationem plani ejus ad planum eclipticæ 61 $^{\circ}$  20' $\frac{1}{2}$ ; verticem ejus (seu perihelium cometæ) distare a nodo 8 $^{\circ}$  38', & esse in  $\pi$  27 $^{\circ}$  43' cum latitudine australi 7 $^{\circ}$  34'; & ejus latus rectum esse 236,8, areamque radio ad solem ducto singulis diebus descriptam 93585, quadrato semidiametri orbis magni posito 100000000; cometam vero in hoc orbe secundum seriem signorum processisse, & *Decemb.* 8 $^{\circ}$  0 $^{\circ}$  4'. p. m. in vertice orbis seu perihelio fuisse. Hæc omnia per scalam partium æqualium & chordas angulorum ex tabula sinuum naturalium collectas determinavi graphice; construendo schema satis amplum, in quo videlicet semidiameter orbis magni (partium 10000) æqualis esset digitis 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  pedis *Anglicani*.

Tandem ut constaret an cometa in orbe sic invento vere moveretur, collegi per operationes partim arithmeticas partim graphicas loca cometæ in hoc orbe ad observationum quarundam tempora: uti in tabula sequente videre licet.

Siffz

Dec. 12.